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RAGRANT PRELUDE

AZALEAS

No flowers more beautifully exemplify the Spirit of the Spring than the Azaleas. In Southern California we find three evergreen varieties that thrive and offer the ultimate in charm and color: the Indicas, Kurumes, and Indica-Macranthas. All through the months of March, April and May they present an unforgetable pageant of bloom.

The gargeous Indicas, with their large spectacular blossoms and habit of intermittent bloom throughout the year, leave little to be desired.

The Kurumes comprise a most diversified collection, and their mass bloom is most effective.

Last, but not least, the Indica-Macranthas, or early summer flowering Azaleas, with their oriental habit of growth and sparkling flowers.

Many and varied are the uses to which Azaleas may be put: pick them freely for decoration throughout your rooms, use them for favors or wear them as corsages. Their lasting qualities are remarkable. Too, they display charming individuality as pot plants for the house or patio.

This little pamphlet introduces you to three of the "Best Families" of Azaleas. You will, we are sure, wish to make the acquaintance of them all.

We have specialized in Azaleas for many years and now offer a unique selection of the finest varieties and latest introductions.

The varieties mentioned herein represent only α very limited number of our extensive collection.

INDICAS

1 1			70			
ADRIAN STUYART .						double
ALBA MAGNIFICA						double
ALBERT and ELIZABI	ETH		• -			double
AVENIR						double
BLUSHING BRIDE .						double
CHARLES VULYSTEK	E					double
DAYBREAK						double
ERIC SCHAME .						double
HEXE SOFFALARE				•		double
JEAN HEARRENS .						double
MADAME PERICOTT	-ligh	t				double
MADAME PERICOTT	'-dar	k				double
ORCHIDIFLORA .					semi	-double
PINK PEARL						double
PRIDE OF DORKING						single
SANDERS SPECIAL .						double
SWEETHEART SUPRI	EME					double
TRIUMPHE						double
VERVAENEANA ROS	EA					double
WILLIAM VAN ORA	NGI	2				single
KURUMES						
AVALANCHE .						single
CRABAPPLE .						double
DARK SPRING .	•					single
FLAMINGO						single
GENERAL MacARTH	UR					single
LAUGHING WATER						single
PORCELAIN .		•				double
RED RUBY .						single
SERAPHIM .				•		double
SINGING FOUNTAIN	1					single
VANESSA .		•	•		•	single

INDICA MACRANTHAS

FIRMAMENT, HOURI, VALO, SAKURA GARI and Other Attractive Colors

A royal purple of real elegance.

Very large frilled white.

Flame-coral and white.

Glowing red-coral.

Delicate though rosy pink.

Rich, glowing red.

Rosy pink with occasional coral variegations.

Clear coral and white.

Large, ruffled, deep red.

Vivid glowing pink.

Soft pink.

Deeper pink.

Huge rose-orchid. Gorgeous.

Large, exquisitely soft pink.

A rich rose-pink. Large.

White hose-in-hose.

Delicate pink clusters.

Large red flowers resembling roses.

Double rose-pink and white.

Vivid brick-red.

Large pure white flowers in racemes.

Closely resembles crabapple blossoms.

Large dusky violet.

Beautiful, glowing coral.

Stunning cerise-violet.

Very large snowy-white.

Soft, flesh-pink.

Ruby-red.

Two shades of candy-pink.

Salmon-pink and white.

Very large, rich pansy-violet.

In a wide range of colors.



Azalea Culture

Azaleas require an acid soil condition, and thrive best in pure peat. Do not add leaf-mold or soil. Dig a hole one-fourth wider than the container and two inches deeper, to insure ample room for an expanding root system, and fill with peat that has been moistened. They must have good drainage. In the event of heavy or adobe soil, it is recommended that you dig a hole at least twice the depth of the container, and fill with stones or coarse gravel up to the level of the peat. Do not put more than two inches of peat under the peat ball as taken from the pot. Set them rather high on heavy soil.

It is desirable to reset your Azaleas in fresh peat every two or three years; preferably just after the blooming season. Remove the broken down peat with a strong nozzle spray. This can be done easily without injury to the plant.

Top-dress lightly with a special Azalea acid food, or cotton-seed meal, three times after the blooming season (May 20, July 15 and September 1), and work in to a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, so as not to disturb the surface roots.

Azaleas enjoy a semi-shady location, such as that afforded by spreading trees or the north side of a house. Keep them reasonably moist, but avoid a boggy condition.

A well chosen selection will give consistent bloom from January through May. During the remainder of the year they make most attractive evergreens. Azaleas are very hardy and came unscathed through the record breaking frost of 1949, without any special protection.

Come and enjoy our

AZALEA FESTIVAL

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